THE PRINCE OF WALES ILLNESS.

His Royal Highness Strengthened by Sleep, but Not Improved Decisively.

The Medical Bulletins and Opinion of the People.

NO CHANGE NEAR MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY.

TELECRAMS' TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 29-Noon.

The latest bulletin from Sandringham reports that there was no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales since vesterday.

The fever is not so severe as it has been during some days past.

The patient is easier, and obtains some sleep, by which he is greatly strengthened.

Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the case the public anxiety with regard to the ultimate re-Bult is not removed.

THE LATEST.

The Medical Bulletin in the Evening.

LONDON, NOV. 29-P. M. The bulletin of the Court physicians, dated at six b'clock this evening, says "the Prince of Wales

As an indication that the condition of His Royal Highness is not considered dangerous, it may be stated that his physicians consider it necessary to issue only two bulletins each day, one in the morning and the other in the evening. If the case had become critical bulletins would have been pubaished every hour.

passed a quiet day."

Near Midnight, Wednesday.

London, Nov. 29-Midnight. At a late hour to-night there was no change to note in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck Invalided by a Protracted Illness.

Soldiers Assassinated in France-Citizen Reclamation Against the French-Fortifying in the Vosges.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, 1871. Prince Bismarck was unable to attend the opening of the Prussian Diet in consequence of pro-

ted indisposition. ASSASSINATION IN FRANCE AND CITIZEN RECLAMA-The press throughout Prussia comments with in-

dignation on the frequent assassinations of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France and the almost total immunity of the perpetrators from punishment, and demands of the Prussian military nuthorities energetic and efficient action to put a stop to the outrages. FORTIFYING IN THE VOSGES.

A telegram from Paris says the Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the passes of the Vosges.

A Squadron of Evolution for the Atlantic. A German squadron of evolution is ordered to practice in the Atlantic Ocean.

BELGIUM.

Cabinet Resignation and Municipal Calm in Brussels.

Royal Commission for a New Ministry-Hints to the Crown from Flanders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29-P. M. The Cabinet Ministers tendered the resignation o

their portfolios to the King at noon to-day. His Majesty accepted the change and declared the high offices of state vacant. The people, satisfied with the accomplishment of

their object, dispersed, and order prevails throughout the city. THE CROWN IN THE CRISIS. During the afternoon the King of the Belgians

commissioned M. Georges Francois Thomssen to form a new Cabinet. A FEW WORDS FROM FLANDERS.

The Burgomaster of Ghent, at the head of a deputation of 400 citizens, to-day waited upon M. Jules Bara, the well known liberal statesman, and presented an address expressing "their admiration for his political principles" and the hope that "he id again be called to participate in the administration of the government." M. Bara was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of

AUSTRIA.

The Embassies to St. Petersburg and Paris.

METTERNICH ANXIOUS TO RESIGN.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Nov. 29, 1871. Baron von Laugenau, Minister of Austria to Holfand, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Peters

his post at the head of the Austrian Legation in Paris, which he has held since 1859.

The Andrassy Trenty with the United States. VIENNA. Nov. 29, 1871. The first treaty negotiated by Count Andrassy since he came into office, being that concluded with the American Minister, Hon, John Jay, for the prosection of trade marks in the United States and Austria, was done in duplicate, which are to be de posited in the archives at Vienna, Pesth and Wash.

The treaty is written in three languages, English, German and Hungarian.

PRUSSIA AND BRAZIL.

The Northern Kaiser More Pacific Town d His South American Brother.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1871. A telegram dated in Berlin yesterday evening brings the following announcement:—The Prussian Foreign Office has received intelligence that the German sailors of the imperial navy who were under confinement in Rio Janeiro have been released by order of the Brazilian authorities in that city. A pacific arrangement of the difficulty which Prussia has maintained with Dom Pedro in consequence is now probable, and the excitement on the subject is

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Havana Executions Reported to the Government in Madrid.

A Cabinet Council and Preparation of Despatches for the Antilles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 29, 1871. The Spanish government to-day received a despatch from Havana announcing the execution in that city yesterday of eight medical students for "profaning the cemetery where the remains of Gonzalo Castanon are interred."

The news created a profound sensation in

The Ministry was immediately convened in council, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken in the matter.

The departure of the Spanish mail steamer, which was to have sailed to-day from Cadiz for Cuba, was detained for twenty-four hours.

SPAIN.

Minister Sickles' Marriage and Tour from Madrid.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 29, 1871. The special correspondent of the London Times telegraphs from Madrid an account of the marriage of General Sickles, the Minister of the United

The ceremony was attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. Among those who honored it with their presence was Marshat Serrano, late Regent of Spain. The despatch gives the name of the bride as Miss

General Sickles and wife left Madrid the day after the marriage for Liverpool, where they were to take the steamer for New York Some of Minister Siegles' friends say he will not

ROME AND ITALY.

return to the spanish capital.

with the rulers of Italy.

The Pope Confident and Against Compromise with the King.

TILLERAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

ROME, Nov. 29, 1871. The Pope received an address yesterday, in which words of condolence on the present situation of the Pontificate were conveyed to him.

His Holiness in his reply to the members of the deputation expressed his confidence in the triumph He also protested against all ideas of compromise

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Disease in Constantinople.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29, 1871. There has been a large increase in the number of cases of cholera in the suburbs of the city during the last three or four days, and the inhabitants of the capital are still more alarmed at the progress of the disease.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Japanese Comments on American Policy in Co. rea-The Coreans Watchful-China Joalous or Unfriendly to the Tycoon-Railroads and the Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29, 1871. The special steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong October 20 and Yokohama November 3, arrived here She has a full cargo of teas and merchandise,

JAPAN. The advices from Yokohama are to noon of the day of salling of the steamer.

There was much comment by foreigners and Japanese at the action of the American government in abandoning the expedition to Corea. This ac tion, it is considered, is detrimental to our national honor and highly prejudicial to the interests of forcioners, both in China and Japan. The naval demonstration against Corea never should have been undertaken, it is said, unless the American people were prepared to carry out their intention. There is a rumor that Corea has made an attack upon the Japanese Island of Tausima, lying between Nagasaki and Corea, it being claimed as Corean

The Japanese Ambassadors to China had returned to Jeddo, owing to some diplomatic mistake having occurred.

It is said the Ambassadors have brought no treaty with them. China wanted a treaty of alliance, de fensive and offensive, which Japan is hardly in a condition to accede to.

Serious troubles have taken place in the southern districts of Japan, in consequence of the government edict abrogating the position of Daimios and absorbing their territories and giving nothing in

Rice was never more ptentiful than the present year, and the government is called upon to export the surplus and supply the Saigon market, where the crops have entirely failed.

The railroad to Yeddo from Yokohama will probably be finished the present year, but it is so poorly ballasted that it will have to be rebuilt within another year.

Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Osaka will soon be completed, and then direct communication with Europe and America will be

Mexican dollars are 325 boos.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

General Trevino's Report of the Operations Against Faltillo.

WASHINGTON.

THE FLEET ORDERED TO HAVANA

The Supervising Architect's Report on Government Buildings and Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1871. The North Atlantic Fleet Ordered to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1871. It is supposed at the Navy Department that the Terror, having yesterday been ordered to Havana, will arrive there to-day. The Worcester, now at Boston, will be the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet. Admiral Lee having, it is said, left Washington to-day to join ner. The Swatara, now at Norfolk, cannot immediately join the squadron, as the captain reported this morning that she first requires repairs. The Severn is nominally in ommission, but will not be fitted for sea. The Worcester takes her place. The Kansas and Ninsic will soon join the squadron. The Shawmut, which recently started for Brazil, will be recalled for temporary duty with the squadron. The authorities do not apprehend any difficulties at Havana with American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usage to have a force convenient for the protection of our citizens should necessity for it occur. They look upon the recent disturbances in Havana as merely of a local character and as significant of the assumed importance of the volunteers against the Spanish authorities. The Congress, now at New York, will, it is supposed, go to the Mediterranean to relieve the Guerriere as the flagship of

The Redemption of the '62 Bonds. The Treasury Department to-day received \$16,000,000 of the called '82 bonds from London. Altogether the department has thus far received \$53,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of cailed bonds, of which it will only be requisite to redeem in coin between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, which has already been provided for. The remaining portion has all been offered, in exchange for the new five per cents.

Secretary Boutwell's Syndicate. It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the pegotiations connected with the Syndicate will all be completed without any unusual disturbance in the money market. The Syndicate operations will not affect in any way the Secretary's usual monthly programmes for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

Personal. Vice President Colfax and family arrived to-day; also Senators Morton and Morrill of Maine, with milies, and Senator Sumner.

in Washington.

Appointments in Kansas, lowa and Texas. The President has appointed C. W. Babcock Surveyor General of Kansas; General W. Vandevere. of Iowa, and N. Hitton, of St. Louis, United States Commissioners to examine and report upon the roads and telegraph lines of the Sansas and Texas Ratiway Company in the Indian Territory.

Navsl Orgers. Passed Assistant Paymaster Reel kas been ordered to duty at the Torpedo station, at Newport, R. I., and Assistant Paymaster Clark has been detached from that station and ordered to settle his

Government Buildings and Improvements. A. B. Mullette, the Treasury Superintending Architect, in his annual report, addressed to Secre tary Boutwell, gives a full account of the progress of the various works, with the construction, repair or improvement of which his office has been charged, and also of the condition of public property under its supervision, together with recommendations in regard thereto. He quotes the appropriation of \$100,000 for the fireproof Post Office, Court and Internal Revenue Building at Trenton. and remarks that after full examination it was found that a suitable lot could not be obtained for less than \$40,000, and as the appropriation exmade or authorized for the full completion of the building beyond the sum of \$100,000, and as it was so manifestly impossible to erect such a building as the act required for \$55,000, the balance that would remain after paying for the site, no further action could be taken by the department, even the bills for advertising being stopped by the provisions of the act itself, and they are still impaid. He again calls attention to the fact that it is impossible to reduce the cost of the work below its intrinsic value by limitations and appropriations.

No action has been taken in regard to the new Custom House, Court Induse and Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., for which an appropriation of \$300,000

Custom House, Court House and Post office at St. Louis, Mo., for which an appropriation of \$3-0,000 was made July 15, 1570, and renewed April 20, 1871, that sam being entirely insufficient for the purpose. The building now occupied was erected at a time when labor and material were much cheaper than at present, and cost \$22,987 08, and it is entirely too small. It is cheaply and poorly constructed, and is in every way unsuitable for the wants of the government. To creet a building within the limitations of the present appropriation would be a waste of money. A new building is undoubtedly needed at St. Louis; but should not be commenced unless the government can afford to spend the amount necessary to produce a proper result. The progress of the work on the Court House and Post Office in New York city has been not only grafifying, but its cost has been kept within the amount of the estimates, and the first story is now nearly completed. An idea of the immense amount of work in that has been done may be formed from the following statement of materials used and labor expended to the present time. Viz.:—2 476,000 bricks, 15,701 barrels of cement, 144,087 feet of cube granite, 2,889 yards of rubole masonry, 5,226,441 pounds of whought. Ing statement of materials used and labor expended to the present time, viz. -2.476,909 briess, 15.701 barrels of cement, 144,037 feet of cube granue, 2,039 yards of rubble masonry, 5,206,447 pounds of wrought and cast iron; and the mignitude of the indertaking may be judged from the fact that there are now engaged 1,002 persons in the preparation of granule alone, of whom 704 are employed in cutting the granule for the government and 298 in quarrying the stock and otherwise for the contractors; 327,1035 days labor nave already been expended in cutting and boxing the granue after it has been quarried, and it is estimated that 390,000 days labor will be required to complete that branch of the work alone. The indelity and capacity exhibited by the Superintendent, Calvin T. Huriburd, cannot be over estimated of too highly perised, and he sees no reason whatever to doubt that the building will be completed within the limit fixed by law. The nature of the soft required that the foundations for the New York Post Office should be laid at a depth of thry-three feet below the level of the stlewalk, and that sheet pitting should be used to the entire depth, while at Boston the same result was attained at a depth of nineteen feet, and without any unusual proceautions. The latter building is therefore further advanced than the former, the second story being nearly completed. The progress of this work is highly graitifying to the department, and in the highest degree creditable to su crintendent Gridley J. F. Bryant, though he has been considerably delayed by legal proceedings which were found necessary to procure the acquired madient for the site of the building. These questions have, however, been satisfactority adjusted by the condemnation of the property at its appraised value, however, been satisfactority adjusted by the condemnation of the property at the saperial act of the state of Massachusetts, all other attempts to procure the property at a fair price having failed. For this result the government is mainly indebt

Against Saltillo.

ILLEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEALD.

MATAMOROS, Nov. 29, 1871.

General Trevino telegraphs the revolutionists at Monterey that he has captured the greater part of the city of Saltillo and is vigorously pressing the siege.

Sixteen hundred government troops are hemmed inside and the water supply is cut off.

General Trevino reports that General Quiroga has reinforced him with troops and supplies from Ceraloo.

The capitulation of Saltillo is hourly expected by the insurgent sympathizers here.

THE KING OF MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 28, 1871.

Mr. C. H. Hempsted's argument on behalf of defendants in the case of The People vs. Brigham Young, Hickman, Kimban and others, for murrer, to quash the indictment, occupied the attention of the Court the whole of to-lay. The Mormions assert emphatically that Brigham young will make every effort to be present at the Court on Monday next. He is 350 miles away, and the troats are bad, but it is thought he will be here in time.

FIRE IN PLATT STREET.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night a fire broke and building of \$2,000; fully covered by insurance.

present property, thus saving the entire cost of the necessary repairs, which are estimated at upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars. I also desire to renew my recommendation that the smaller marine hospitals be disposed of, and that dospitals be main-tained by the government at the principal ports

The supervising architect, after giving the result of his examination of the public buildings in Chi-

tained by the government at the principal ports only.

The supervising architect, after giving the result of his examination of the public buildings in Chicago, says:—"in my last report I called attention to the fact that, although the entire space within the Custom House building at Chicago, including the collar, had been occupied, it was still entirely inacequate for the transaction of the public business, the postal business alone having increased eighty per cent during the past three years. The fire has been productive of a still further increase, and it would now be impossible to accommodate that department in the building even were it desirable to attempt its reconstruction. The increase of the customs business by reason of direct importations of duitable merchantise from foreign countries, under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1879, has been even greater, with every prospect that it will continue to augment for years to come. Under all these circumstances I believe the necessities of the government require the purchase of the remainder of the block on which the Custom House building is located, and the erection thereon, without delay, of a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all branches of the government service in that city. The completion of the grante dock on the Battery in New York city renders a decision in regard to a few barge office imperative, as it will be of hittle or no practical value to the Revenue Department, for waose use it was originally intended, until a suitable building is creeted thereon. In this connection I again call attention to the importance of securing the whole or a portion of the Battery as a site for the erection of a new Custom House, and other buildings to the use of the Revenue Department, for waose use it was originally intended, until a suitable building is creeted thereon. In this connection I again call attention to the importance of goods, or for their security while in the custody of the government, but for the accommodation of its officers and t rocured elsewhere. If the present system enting is continued for the next ten years the go renting is continued for the next cell years are government will pay more than the value of a suitable building and site, without even obtaining facilities for the transaction of its business or any adequate security for the goods in its custody. I believe that few expenditures are more urgently demanded by the necessities of the government than this. I also desire to call special stretches to the great importance of providing government than this. I also desire to can special attention to the great importance of providing similar stores at the ports of Boston, Chicago, C

The appraisers' stores at Philadelphia and Balti-more are located in well constructed buildings of brick and fron, the former being, in my optimon, absolutely freproof, and the latter requiring nothing but the addition of fireproof cors and

ausonately response and the latter required nothing but the addition of fireproof coors and character and the public service is well provided for in the custom the public service is well provided for in the custom the public service is well provided for in the custom thouses at New Orleans, Charleston, Savar Houses at New Orleans, Charleston, Savar Commendation of the United States Mint Dun.

N. C., neither of the property and the Control of the use of the government, and unges the passage of an act authorizing the department in its discretion to dispose of such public property under its charge as may no longer be required for government purposes. Such a law would greatly facilitate the business of the department and obviate the necessity of obtaining special legislation in each case. He also calls special attention to the necessity for a decision in regard to quarantine buildings and property now owned by the government. It appears that as effective quarantine by State anthorities is, in the present state or intercommunication, impossible, that if a quarantine to to be manipuled; should be interested. of intercommunication, impossible, that if a quarantine is to be maintained it should be under the direction of the general government. It needs n of intercommunication, impossible, that if a quarantine is to be maintained it should be under the direction of the general government. It needs no argument to prove that a quarantine at the port of New York, however strict, without a quarantine at the adjoining ports, would be of no avail, as infected passengers and merchandise could be landed in the adjoining States and transported by rail to that city almost as quickly as they could pass the ordinary examination and be landed at the wharf in that city. Should it be deemed expedient to place the matter under the charge of the general government the quarantine property should be placed in good condition, to do which will require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. If, on leave the enforcement of quarantine in the hands of the State authorities, it appears to him that they should provide proper facilities for carrying into effect their own laws, and that the government should not be expected to bear the expense of a quarantine over which it has no centrol.

The tabular statements show that on June 30-last \$2,385,039 were available for the New York Pos Office and \$1,225,013 for the Boston Post Office.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

John Quincy Adams Endorses the Attitude of

ST. LOUIS. Mo., Nov. 20, 1871. Mr. John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, has written a letter, which will appear to-morrow in the Missouri Republican. The letter warmty endorses next Presidential election. In the course of the ietter Mr. Adams savs :-

letter Mr. Adams says:—

I am satisfied such a course will be wise and patriotic and should be glad to see the democracy concur in such resolution. I regard the present administration as a national calamity, and us continuance should be averted at any sacrifice—not because republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, and ignorant, corrupt and arbitrary; because, more than any administration we have had, it has disappointed the notes and deadenad the generous aspirations of the good men of all parties, because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief conceives there is no means for a free government but military force; no public action, but private profit, Four years more of such education, family patronage and martial law will will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble inchos might well remain a fixture. Now, profit. Four years more of such education, family patronage and martial law will will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our ignoble incitous might well remain a fixture. Now, I believe the democratic party to be powerless alone to telleve us, and I think it is without hope of carrying the next election. No doubt it the votes of any State lately in rebellion were necessary to elect a democratic candidate they would be thrown out in the conting. A mere majority, even could it be mustered, would not be permitted to elect a democrat for next President. Nothing, then, remains but civil war or submission to the usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative will inflict the more irreparable injury upon the habit of free government. To dismiss an incompetent official and avoid a governmental crisis the Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility which has been presented; but while I frankly avow a partiality for the project I do not blink the very serious obsticies to its adoption. We must subdue the project I do not blink the very serious obsticies to its adoption. We must subdue the prije of party and break the bonds of party disching. There are few more obstincte passions than the sentimental devotion which men offer to the vague obstruction—party giovy; not many creeds, including with recollections of a mighty past, and but now burning with anticipations of a great future, to yield the head of the columns and the command of the field to aliles who were but yesterday enemies. the head of the columns and the command of the field to allies who were but yesterday enomics. Nor is there any strong guarantee that these allies will not flinch at the last. Party leaders are soldom famous for the high moral courage which can abide unshaken the stern pressure that foroids a rapture of party ites; but if they dare fling down the gaundet—duel to death with the President—it might be possible for the democracy to rise to the beight where humilatoro of a partisan is lost in the satisfaction of a patriot; but it is charged that a sacrifice will be in vain, or worse still, it will surrender the whole scheme of democratic liberty bare and bound to its cuemies. I do not so forchode the event and cannot believe that a protest against a dictatorial government can be weakened by joining with a band which deserts it because it is hostile to civil fiberty, and which will compet the enumes to corruption in office disband because they unite with those who have sickened and turned away from the sight of corruption. Can friends of the constitution protect it more strennously than by refusing to hold up their hands, who have forsaken their own friends, rather than deface it further. It seems to me on the contrary, that the strength of the support which this movement would bring to the rescue of the principles must be dear, indeed, to men who can abandon for them a ancient and nonored name, and not less precious to those who dare follow them, even through the scorn, contempt and obliquy which awars political treason.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1871. Six Ku Klux prisoners from York county were brought before Judges Bond and Bryan in Columbia to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, and baned in the sa.n of \$3,000 each. Ex-Commissioner Bowen is elected to the State Legislature as representative from Charleston

WINTER'S WARNINGS.

The Effect of the Late Snow Storms and Inclement Weather Throughout the Country.

Judging from the following reports, collected from various points in the States, it would seem that not only has stern winter cast its shadow over the land unprecedentedly early this year, covered snow to the detriment of steam travet, and filled up the canals and rivers with the great enemy of all navigation, but the effect is so sudden that the first preparations have scarcely been made to ameliorate this condition of things. Hence some of the railroad cars are stopped and frozen up in the tracks and canal boats are ice-bound midway on the

RAILROADS BLOCKED WITH SNOW. The following synopsis of a letter, purporting to have been forwarded to this city from Kansas City, has been handed to us for publication:

has been handed to us for publication:—

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25, 1-71.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad is blocked with snow, beyond all redemption, for some time. I am just in off the Platos, from out of the terrible snow gales, of which there has been a constant succession, and the Kansas Pacific from about Hugo station, 10st mices east of Denver, is blocked with snow, twenty leet high in places, almost to Port Harker, 218 miles west of Kansas City, making 316 miles of the Kansas Pacine lookeds with snow at this date, and snowing yet. We send this information for the benefit of any bound west to inform them that the only route open to Denver and Sait Lake is the Omana Union Pacific. It is as much as one's lite is worth to attempt to get across the Kansas Pacine route. This is written as a carif for the good of the traveling public. It is still snowing, and the signs are for a regular blockade of this route to Denver.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sr. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29, 1871. The reports of the effects of the storm on the Northern Pacific Railroad are somewhat exaggerated. The completed portion of that road is open and running as usual. On the west end two construction engines got out of wood and water, and were caught in a severe storm and frozen up. The road from Duluth to St. Paul is open and run-ning regular trains, there being no trouble from snow or otherwise.

Show or otherwise.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 29, 1871,
The storm ceased this morning and the weather is now freezing cold. There has been no news from the canons since yesterday.

No mails have been received from the East or West to-day. The Union Pacific is said to be thirty hours behind.

Rivers and Canals Blocked by Ice.

BATH, Me., Nov. 29, 1871. The weather during the last two days has been unusua 'ay severe for the season. The steamer Star of the East encountered ice to-day, but succeeded in reaching Gardiner at noon, landed her freight and immediately made her way back to this city, which will be her terminus hereafter during the winter. The steamer Sasasona, from Boothbay, was stopped by ice at Arrowson and the state of the steamer state of the steamer state of the stat

above having closed hard and last. A boat on this Wiscasset and connect with the Knox and Lincoln Railroads,

BANGOR, Nov. 29, 1871. BANGOR, NOV. 29, 1871.
The cold weather continues, the mercury standir at fifteen at one P. M. to-day. The deet of vesse remaining in port will get out with difficulty.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1871.

Despitches received at the Canal Auditors office state that it will be impossible to get boats through the canal unless the weather moderates. There are about one hundred boats near Conces, nine miles above here, and the ice is very heavy.

It is very cold and a light snow has fatten here. The ice is two inches thick throughout the whole section of the canal.

Syracuse, N. Y., Now, 29, 1871.

The navigation on the canal was kept open 10-day by ice-breakers. The boats move with great difficulty and but lew are remning. Some arriving today from Buffalo were ordered to lay up until further orders.

ther orders.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1871.

The canal is still open here, but fears are enter-tamed that it will be closed by ice to-night. A large amount of grain is ready to be forwarded by canal should a spetl of mid weather follow the present

cold snap.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1871.

The weather continues cold. About thirty-five boats are frozen in on the Schenectady level. It is estimated that from four to six hundred loaded boats are on the canal, frozen in, and that unless the weather grows warmer the boats will have to remain where they are for the winter.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1871.

The Mississippi kiver is entirely closed above the bridge at Dubuque.

General Summary.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 29, 1871.

The following, collated from despatenes received at the Signal Office up to seven o'clock this evening, will be found interesting:-Snow has been falling to Buffalo since twelve o'clock last night up to the early part of to-day. The weather is now clearing pp. Snow has been falling in Cleveland, Ohio, since eight o'clock yesterday morning up to six P. M. to. day. Snow fell in Cinchnatt, Ohio, this morning; also at Baltimore and Indianapolis, Marquette, Mich.; Oswego, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa., and Denver City, C. T.

At Fort Benton, Montana Territory, last night the thermometer registered twenty-two degrees.

the thermometer registered twenty-two degrees below zero. At Duluth, Miun., this morning the weather was clear, wind northwest and brisk, and the thermometer eight degrees below zero; at Omaha, Nobraska, four degrees below zero, and at St. Paul, Minn., seven degrees below zero. Snow this atternoon was falling at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; Davenport, lowa, and Denver, Colorado Territory; Davenport, lowa, and Denver, Colorado Territory. The weather was fair this evening at Fort Beaton, Montana Territory, with a temperature of four degrees below zero. Upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., at five o'ccock this atternoon the weather was cloudy; the barometer has been failing very rapidly since morning; the thermometer registered nineteen degrees below zero, and the wind was blowing from the northwest at a velocity of one hundred miles an hour.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 39-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twen y-four Hours, The area of low barometer, which was on Monday night on the South Atlantic coast, has advanced northeastward, with steadily falling pressure, and is now a decided depression near the Bay of Fundy, with brisk northwest winds from Virginta to Lake Ontario and eastward. The highest pressure has extended eastward to New York and the Atlantic coast. Snow has generally ceased falling. The northerly winds in the sonthwest have veered to northeast and a cold rain prevalls from Arkansas southward, with cloudy weather extending north to Oble and lowa. Rising barometer and clear weather have prevailed on the Pacific coast.

The rain in the southwest will probably extend northeastward on Tanasday over the Ohio Valicy and possibly the South Atlantic States, with increasing northeast winds south of the Onio, northwest winds increasing to and nigh winds, continue from Maryland north and eastward, with cold, clear weather on the coast, followed by cloudiness and rising temperature in the afternoon. Light winds prevail on the Upper

Cautionary signals continue to-night at Norfolk. New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Oswego

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:— Pharmacy, Heral Building, corner of Ann street:—1870, 1871. 1879, 1871. 1879, 1871. 3 A. M. 62 28 3 P. M. 64 2 6 A. M. 50 26 6 P. M. 63 2 9 A. M. 51 26 9 P. M. 52 2 12 M. 68 27 12 P. M. 48 1 Average temperature jesterday. 48 1 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 547

THE CITY OF NEW LOYDON DISASTER.

Commencement of the Government Investiga-

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 29, 1871. The official investigation of the cause leading to the burning of the steamer City of New London was begun at the Custom House in New London to-day. before Philo B. Hovey, of New London, and Mr. Book, of New York, Government Inspectors. The Second Engineer, Captain, Clerk, Second Pilot and Ex-Commissioner Bowen is elected to the State Legislature as representative from Charleston county.

CONFLAGRATION AT HAINESPORT.

The extensive bother and machine shops of Dialogue A Wood, snipbunders, of Hainesport, N. J., were burned this evening. The loss on stock and machinery is about fifty thousand dollars; partially insured. No vessels were injured. The origin of the first fire was discovered. No idea of how the

first fire originated can be formed. The steamer's manifest was produced intset, except one page. There was on it a memorandum of six barrels marked 'oil," J. C. Palmer, the passenger, testified that there was no confusion, and that everybody was cool and worked with a will. The investigation was then adjourned until to-morrow morning. row morning.

The jury of inquest held a session to-night, but nothing of importance was elicited from the several witnesses examined. The inquest adjourned to Saturday afternoon.

Personal Intelligence.

Lieutenant Commander F. R. Smith, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General J. Klipatrick is stopping at the Metropoli tan Hotel.

General W. D. Harrison, of Washington, is staying at the Sturtevant House. Catef Engineer J. W. King, of the United St

Colonel S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, yesterday ar rived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. Vance Graveley, of Coburg, Canada, is a se ourner at the Albemarie Hotel. Colonel Nathantel Pope, of Santa Pc, B. M., among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel J. S. Sleight, of Poughkeepsie, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

General J. B. McIntosh, of the United States Army.

has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Horel, Judge R. C. Burd, of Mount Vernon, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. C. Gilman, an eminent ratiroad man of Indi ana, is at the St. James Hotel. Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. He is en route to Washington.

E. K. Start, member of the Legislature from Albion, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. J. Edgar Thomson, of Pmladelphia, is at the St. James Hotel, Mr. Thomson is President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Colonel E. C. Boudinot, one of the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, has returned to the St Nicholas Ex-United States Senator Lake P. Poland, of Vermont vester lay arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

He is now a member of the House of Represe lives, and is en route to Washington, to be in his seat at the opening of Congress. United States Senator Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, esterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is

soon to leave for Washington, Among the passengers for Aspinwall, by the steamer Ocean Queen yesterday, was the Rev. Brother Sullivan, rector of the Carnolic Protectory n Westchester. He is on his way to Ecuador, at the solicitation of M. Flores, Ambassador at Washington, on behalf of the government of thas con-

try, to found an institution similar which he has presided so w." . .. ou for some years.

THE VISIT OF ALEXIS TO PHILADELPHIA.

--- arations for the reception of the Grand perfected and arrangements

gratifying compliment to His Imperial Higa-At a meeting of the committee to-day General Meade read a letter from Mr. Catacazy that the Grand noke had expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements made for his arrival, also acat the arrangements made for his arrival, also accepting the invitation extended to Ressian mavalofficers to attend the ball. Three feet captains and seven subordinate officers have been designated by Admiral Posact to attend the reception here as guests of the cry of Philadelphia. Secretary Robeson has authorized the use of the bunting at the Navy Yard not in actual service. It is proposed to have all the school children of Philadelphia Jaces the Grand Duke and sinie in Broad street on Monday next.

Burnett's Coconine toy Loss of Hair.

"In three or four days the reduce a and tenderness disap pewrei; the hair ceased to fall, add I have now a thick SUSAN R. POPK. growth of beaution new hair." Burnsti's Cocomine for Dandra T.

Box TON, Oct. 30. "I have used less than apoutte. The dandruff, and the irrita ion which caused it, have entirely disappearedle A. A. A ULLER

It is the best hairdressing " Burnett's Coconine for Baidness. "I have used the contents of one bottl's, and my baling "ate it covered all over with young hair."

COCOAINE dresses the bair beautifully. Burnett's Coconine-terttation of the chaffs . WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 18.

D. T. MARWIN, IN

tirely removed the pritation of so long standing." JOSEPH HILL, Jr. COCOAINE gives new life and instre to the hair.

Barnett's Cocoaine a Perfect Halrdresship. The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion

COCOANUT OIL chemically combined with other ingredients, preparet em

NO OTHER COMPOUND possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human bair. It is the BEST AND CHEAPEST HAURDRESSING in the

pressly for this purpose.

A .-- Public Opinion Determines the Value of Hats as well as of heads, and public opinion has affixed the stamp of superiority to ESTEANGHILD'S superb winter style for 1871-72. Hence the great demand at 118 Nassac affects

A.—Herring's Parent CHAMPION SAFES, 221 december, Secont Microsphers Alex-Pure American; Wines, Jameson's seven year old Irish Whiskey.

JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

A.—Secret du Boudoir, Pondre de Cleopatre-EAU DE JOUVENCE, BELLE DE NUIT, marveilous beautuers, delightful articles for the completion; give the skin the softness and beauty of youth, without injury. Sold and applied only at Mme. A. DUVAL'S reception rooms, 702 Broadway. Samples free. Broadway. Samples free.

After the Grand Duke stot Through His Devotions at the treet church on Tuesday last he requested to be driven to KNOX'S Great Hat Importum, 212 Broadway. It seems he had heard a great deal of KNOX and had seen some of his hals in Russia, worn by American tourists. He was driven there, and so pleased was he with Knox and his Hats that he purchased diteon of the latter, and wanted knox to go to Russia with him. Knox isn't going.

A Fine Assortment of Second Hand GRAND SQUARE AND UTRIGHT PIANOS, OF STRINWAY A SONS' MAKE, for sale cheap, Also a number of Planos of other makers, at STEINWAY A SONS', Strinway Hall, 109 and III East, Fourteenth sire t, New York.

Steinway & Sous'
GRAND SQUARE AND EPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Planos taken in exchange. Hinstrated calalogues sous
tree on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourieenth
street, New York.

Bonsey's Chenp Must-at Publications, Oratorios, Operas, Gless, &c. New catalogue free-DISTIN's celebrated Musical Instruments. 810 Broadway. Coughs.-A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a luzenge is the most conventent. "BEOWN'S BRONN HIAL TROCHES" allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving reiter in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influence, Consumptive and Asthmatic Complaints.

Cristnedore's their Dye has no Equal in the

Moet and Chandon CHAMPAGNES,

Of the famous vintage of 1266, now on tale with all large class Wine Dealers in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS.

Sole Agent for the United States.

New YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

Meloderum—A Preventive and Cure for chapped hands, the and face. Depot, GSMUN'S Pagemacy, Il Seventh avenue. Our Druggists Keep for Sale Hall's Vegeta-ELE SIGULIAN HAIR RENEWER, the best preparation ever made for restoring the vitality and color of the mark

Thunksetting-Ludi's and Gents, if You vish beautiful Hoots and Shores parcounts Milder & CO.,

Udotpho Walte's Schridam Aromatic SCHAAPPS—Among the complaints for which the SCHAAPPS has been required a specific by the eminest physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor are droper, depending, opinger, asthma, grave, colic, affections of the tartest, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success by toget thousand medical carefulness.